captance of the Baltimore Collectorship, preferring to remain on the bench of Ohio, who has been appointed First Controller of the Tressury, vice Whitt'esey, enters upon the duties of the office on the labof May.

- OUR CITY CHARTER PASSED THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

The new Charter for the City of New-York has just passed the Assembly by the decisive vote of seventy seven to thirty seven. Only four Republicars veted in the negative: Mossrs. Cameron of Allegeny, Hyde of Chenango, Purdy of Madison, and Barbydt of Schenectady.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE.....ALBANY, March 26, 1857.

Another large batch of remonstrances against the modification of the Trinity Church law of 1814 were presented from Albany, Buffalo, Geneva, Whitehall, Troy. Ac.

Mr. BROOKS reported complete the bill to amend the Cherce of Escalary, also the bill to amend the

the Charler of Brooklyn; also, the bill to amend the eventment of the Alms House and Penitentiary of

h. hgs County.

Mr. BROOKS reported complete, from the Select Committee, the Excise bill, with slight amendments.

Mr. BRADFORD presented the minority report, giving his reasons why he could not sign the majority report. His main reason was that he could not make a compromise with what he considered a great sin, nor sacrifice a great moral principle to the doctrine of exceedings.

Pediency.

BILLS PASSED.

To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

To prevent extortion by Railroad Companies.

To provide for the payment of work done and materists furnished the cana's of the State.

The Usury bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and a motion to surike out the enacting clames prevailed by Yeas 16, Nays 13. In the Seaste the report of the Committee of the Whole was laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION The bill incorpo a ing the International Bridge Com-pany was taken up in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Rangey in the chair. Mr. R!CHARDSON made extended remarks favor-

ASSEMBLY.
The report of the S ate Agricultural Society was pre-

The bill providing for the final closing of incorporated

anks was passed.

The bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-The bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York then came up for final reading.

Mr. GLOVER moved to amend so as to make 24
Districts for Councilmen; fixing the salary of Aldermen a \$400, and designating April for their election.

Mr. GLOVER was in favor of a Charter Convention, but if the bill was to be forced upon them, he desired that the amendment should prevail.

Motion lost, by Yeas, 43; Nays, 65

Mr. JOHN J REILLY moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to amend so as not to vacate the offices of Commissioners of Repairs and Strests until the expiration of the term of the present officers.

Motion lost by Yeas 32 Nays 68
The bill was then passed by Yeas 77, Nays 37, as follows:

The bill was then passed by Yeas 77, Nays 37, as follows:
YEAS-Mesers. Abbott, Adams, Ames, Atwater, H Baker, J. S. Baker, Baidwin, Beatwith Bell Berry, Bishop, Beles. Brocks, Gady, Carpenter, Cispo, Clark, Cox, Davis, Dictuson, Dudley, Foot, George, Gould Granger, Harpending, Hogoboom, Dudley, Foot, George, Gould Granger, Harpending, Hogoboom, Holssead, Hutchinson, Ingraham, Irving, B. R. Johnson, T. Holssead, Hutchinson, Ingraham, Irving, B. R. Johnson, T. Holssead, Hutchinson, Kars, Lacey, Laven worth, Lewis, Little-Beld, Loveland, Luckey, McPherson, Meade, S. J. Mott, B. Owen, J. J. Owen, J. J. Owen, S. Mott, B. Owen, J. J. Owen, Paul, Peacock, Perry, Pomercy, Prendermat, Puffer, Rawson, Rees, Richmond, Rhondes, Rose Schutt, Sherman, S. Smith, W. M. Smith, Somerville, Speaker, Speater, Squire, Staples, Tallett, Thatcher Tiffany, Titr, I. Townseni, V. Mallen, Sambud, S. Wannan, Weeks-77.
NAI'S-Messrs, Allen, Barbydt, Bouck, Busdford, Camerin, Charleck Chinton, Crowe, J. R. Dickon, J. D. Dixon, Funk, Olover, Grant, Hanford, Hyde, Jones, Kimmey, Kivlen, McGrer, Grant, Hanford, Hyde, Jones, Mott, Mullian, Pardy, James J. Reilly, John J. Reilly, Roe, Scott, Sluyter, Stickney, Suthernard, Thompson, Westervelt, Whiting, Wooster-57.

Much excitement prevailed during the taking of the Yo'e

Mr. KIVLIN asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that the Republican majority had overrid-den the representatives from New York; but he was

den the representatives from New York; but he was not excused.

Mr. WOODS asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that the bill had been so patched in Committee that he could not give an intelligent vote.

Mr. Woods was excused.

The Annual Report of the Sallors' Song Harbor of the City of New-York was presented.

The House then went in to Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jas. J. Reilly in the Chair, and considered the bill to provide a mill tax for the fleat year commencing of the Canals of the State and for other purposes. The bill provides a mill tax for the fleat year commencing O. 1 ber, 1857, and three fourths of a mill tax for the flest year commencing On notion of Mr. H. BAKER, the provision for the tire q at mill tax was stricken out.

Mr. SPE VCER moved to add to section 2 a provision to oblige the expenditure of a certain portion of the amount as compristed to the gradual enlargement of the Chemung Canal locks. He urged the amendment in an extended speech.

Mr. H. LOOD J. OONES made an able argument, cov-

an exterded speech.

Mr. FLOYD JONES made an able argument, covering the Canal policy of the State for the last twenty.

He declared that the Democracy were always are always as a second speech.

years. He declared that the Democracy were always in favor of direct taxation when necessary, and would never resist such a policy in order to insure enlargement; but they would oppose a policy which sought to fasten eternal taxation upon the State.

Mr. WOOSTER spoke in reply. FROM ALBANY.

FROM ALBANY.
ALBANY, Toursday, March 26, 1857.
The Joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the House and Seoste met this afternoon to hear persons interested in the report of the Harbor Commissioners. Mr. Gerrit H. Stryker spoke against the line as settled by the Committee. Messrs. Flanagan, Cutting and Lowber also addressed the Committee. Adjourned till 8 o'clock to merrow morning.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. ALBANY, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

A rumor of a defalcation in the Central Railroad Office, started by The Statesman, has called forth what appears to be an official announcement in The Atlas and Argus. Although it is true the Company are fully secured and loses not a single dollar, yet it is admitted that Marius Schoonmaker, late Auditor in the Back Department, Bonk Superintendent, &c., has embezz'es \$45,000 of the Company's money. The de-falcation was first discovered by Mr. Wilson, the Assistant Treasurer.

DISTILLERY BURNED-LOSS OF LIFE.

Baltimore, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

The alcohol distillery of J. Higby & Co., on President street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was caused by the bursting of a steam-boiler. The buildings connected with the establishment were shattered, and the bricks and timbers thrown a great Several persons were injured. Four burned bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is feared that others still remain beneath them. The fire raged with great violence, and was suppressed with much difficulty. Loss not ascertained.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Bostos, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

At a meeting of the Overseers of Harvard Univer sity, in the Sevate Chamber, this afternoon, the Rev. F. H. Hedge was confirmed as Professor of Ecclesias tical History, the Rev. George E. Ellis as Professor of Systematic Theology, and John Bacon, M. D., as Professor of Chemistry. A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for a separation of the Theological School from the Universitye,

ARREST OF A DEFAULTING CASHIER. PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 26, 1857. Mr. Wegonseller, the defaulting cashier of the New

castle Bark, was arrested here yesterday, and taken to Pittaburgh last night. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. HALIFAX Thursday, March 26-10 P. M

The Europa, now in her 13th day out, has not ye been heard of. The weather is cloudy with a westerly ELECTION IN NOVA-SCOTIA.

The Ministerial Eucolons in this Provises took place gette day, and resulted in the rotarn to Parliament of all the Ministers by large majorities. Great excitament prevailed here during the day, and but fittle business was transacted.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN UNION STATE CONVENTION. HARRISBURG, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

The Convention re s embled this morning and after correcting the list of delegates, proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor, as follows:

Mr. Ripley no virated James K. Moorhead of Alleghany.

Mr. Crooks, F. Jordan of Bedford

Mr. Esken, Devid Wilmot of Bradford

T. J. Crifey, John Covede of Westmoreland.

Mr. Goodhane, Toomas E. Fanklin of Lancaster.

Mr. Lowry, G. J. Ball of Enie.

Mr. Crawford, John M. Sullivan of Butler.

Mr. Rawch, P. S. Michier of Northumbersand.

Mr. Hmith, Lennel Tood of Cumberland.

Mr. Power, R. B. McCombe of Lawrence.

G. H. M. Ore, Robert B. Moorhead of Indiana.

Mr. Reed, John B. Edie of Somerset.

G. T. Thorne, Robert T. Courad of Phila lelphia.

Mr. Bresler, A. G. Curtin of Centre.

George Smith, Henry Souther of Elk.

Mr. Pennyman, A. H. Cooper of Crawford.

Mr. Tagart, John C. Kurkel of Dauphin.

Mr. Simbson, Wm. H. Keim of Bolks

The names of Messus, Franklin, Konke', Cooper,

Curtin, Conrad and R. B. Meorhead were withdrawn correcting the list of delegates, proceeded to nominate

Curtin, Conrad and R. B. Moorhead were withdrawn before proceeding to the first ballot, which resulted as

The whole number of votes cast were 153, making 77 necessary to a choice. There being no election the Convention preceeded to a second ballot. The names of Mesers. Michler, Jordan, Sullivan, McCombs and Keim were withdrawn. The result of the second bal-

The whole number of votes cast was 157, making 79

eccessary to a choice, and Mr. Wilmot receiving more han a mejority was declared elected. The nomination was declared unanimous amid great

enthusis sm. William Millward of Philadelphia, was then nomi-

nated on the first ballot for Canal Commissioner, amid preat enthusiasm. Messrs. James Veech and Joseph L. Lawis were then pominated as candidates for Judges of the Su-

preme Court. Adjourned until 2 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention adopted a series of strong Auti-Slavery revolves, condemning in strong terms the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States,

asserting the power of Congress over the Territories

and declaring their unwillingness to abridge the rights of any class of citizens. The Convention adjourned sine dic.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.
PHILADELPHIA, Thurshay, March 26, 1857.
Chief Justice Liswis, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, declines the Democratic nomination for re-

DINNER TO EX-SECRETARY GUTHRIE. DINNER TO EX-SECRETARY GUTHRIE.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, March 26, 1857.

A complimentary diener was given to ex-Secretary
Guthrie at the Galt House this afternoon, by our citi
zens, without distinction of party. Judge Bullock ore
sided, and about 300 persons sat down to the table.
Mr. Guthrie made an eloquent speech in response to
Mr. Bullock. The assemblage was quite enthusiatic
and the evening was enlivened by toasts, speeches,
music. &c.

NEW-BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.
St. John's, N. B., Thursday, March 26, 1857.
The Government has found itself unable to carry its
measures in the Legislature, and the House has been
prorogued preparatory to its dissolution.

THE STEAMBOAT ISAAC NEWTON. The steamboat Handrik Hudson reached here this merning with the freight of the Isaac Newton. The French Skiddy brought up her passengers. All the freight and cabin furniture were saved except a few bales and packages.

STEAMER BURNED-LOSS OF LIFE. PHYSHURGH, Thursday, March 26, 1847.
The steamer Sultana was burned to the water's edge last night at 10 o'clock, below the town of Hickman, on the Mississippi River. Two persons were killed, and others were seen to jump overboard, and are supposed to be deared.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL. THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Taureday, March 26, 1857.

New-Orleans papers of Friday of last week are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as dae.

The Petersburg Railroal Bridge over the Rosnake River, caught fire by sparks from the locomotive on Wednesday, and was totally destroyed. It cost \$60,000.

THE OHIO RIVER. CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 26, 1857.
The river is rising slowly. There is ample water to the largest boats to Cairo.

FROM ALBANY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 26, 1857. Albany is full of strangers, or at least of nonresidents, and the cry is, still they come. Our botels are crowded to such excess that guests are frequently obliged to sleep on parlor floors, in barrooms, barber-shops and wash-rooms. A person familiar with the faces about your City Hall would perhaps be surprised at the large proportion among the recent arrivals of New York patriots, who are now serving that city as heads and employees of Departments, Aldermen, contractors, &c. Indeed, from the very large swarm of these gentry now at the capital, one might be pardoned for presuming that the contributors to the recent fund raised to stop City Reform, distrust each other to such a degree that they have all come up here to see to it that the aforesaid funds are properly appropriated. But the result of the vote in the Assembly to-day, on the passage of the bill for a new Charter, does not augur well for the final success of these self-sacrificing New-Yorkers. All-sorts of dodges were resorted to by members of the New-York delegation to delay or defeat the passage of the bill, but they were unavailing, and it finally went through by a vote of 77 to 37, four Republicans, Messrs. Cameron, Hyde, Purdy and Barhydt, voting in the negative. Several others asked to be excused from voting, but the House in each case except one refused the request. The other City Reform bille, it is believed, will pass the Assem-

bly by an equally decided insjority.

The Committee having in charge the subject of the schools in the City of New-York, after consultation with several intelligent gentlemen connected with the public education of that city, concluded to report a substitute for the original bill, which authorizes the appointment of a Commission by the Governor to examine the whole subject and make a report, which may form the basis of legislative

action at the next session.

The Trinity Church lobby is quite strong here but the general impression seems to be that High has become Low, or, to speak more class sically, has "gone under," Whether well founder or not I cannot say, but the Legislature feel tha Trinity Church Corporation has been both super colious and uncandid in its statements and action in this controversy, and that it has exhibited a dispo sition to whitewarh things which might do po bly among a certain school of policious, but we hardly to be expected from churchmen having t narray to be expected from churchmen having the control of such a wealthy Corporation. Speaking of whitewashing churches reminds me of a story which a friend of mine tells with great effect which a friend of hime tens with great enect (wherein I may be deficient), in regard to church matters in England. Soon at-ter the passage of an act of Parlia-ment by which it was declared that all persons who were parechially taxed for the support of the Church should have a voice as to the manner of expending the money, a meeting was called in Manchester to consider the subject of repairing and embellishing a certain church edifice in that rather democratic city. The attendance of the newly enfranchised was large. A motion was made to expend a considerable sum in besutifying the church in the way of fresco painting and other ornameritation, when a plain-spoken spinner, who was a leader of the democracy, made

a brief speech against the measure, con-cluding with an amendment to the proposi-

tion to the effect that instead of the pro-

"that John Bradshaw, an honest man, have five "poun' for whitewashin' it." The amendment was carried beisterously, and the churchmen were very glad to compromise with the workies by foregoing the church rates as a condition that the latter should stay away from their business meetings in future.

Mr. Weed, the veteran of the press, gave a party last evening, which is represented by those present as having been a very brilliant affair.

In regard to the recent defalcation of an officer of the Central Railroad Co., the facts appear to be that Marius Schoonmaker, the Controller of the Company, is a defaulter to the amount of \$45,000, but that the corporation has secured itself from loss. The defalcation occurred some months ago but has The defalcation occurred some months ago, but has been made public very recently. Mr. Schoonmake: is in town, but no proceedings have been com-menced against him, and probably none will be en tered, since the Company lose nothing by the trans-

The License bill, an abstract of which I sent to THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was to-day reported back by the Senate's Select Committee, with unimportant amendments, when the report was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a taird reading. A minority report in favor of Prohibition was presented by Senators Bradford, Cuyler and Lee, who protest against the passage of the bill for

the following reasons:

First: Because the minority believe that the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, is an

evil.

Second: That so long as the sale is permitted, all these evils must and will continue.

Third: That the traffic is morally wrong and con-Third: That the traffic is morally wrong and costrary to sound moral obligations.

Fourth: That it is the duty of the Legislature to protect the weak against the strong.

Fifth: That the prayer of 400,000 of the good peopls of the State for prohibition should be heeded.

Sizth: In view of the success of prohibition in sister States, the minority feel warranted to anticipate similar beneficial results in this State from a similar law.

A vote in the Senate this morning shows quite plainly that the usurers have been spending their time and efforts on this Legislature to no effect, and that the present regulations in regard to the use of money are to continue in force, at least till the next session. The Senate, on motion of Mr.

Upham, struck out the enacting clause of the Usu-rers' bill by a vote of 16 to 13. Wall street must GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ITHICA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune Tribune
ITHACA, March 25, 1857.
The pews that the Central Railroad have caused bill to be introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature, allowing them to fill in their track across the foot of Cayuga Lake, with the exception of a small opening, was received here last night and created the most intense excitement. A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called, and resolutions adopted of the most energetic character, denouncing the bill of the most energetic character, denouncing the bill and stating that if carried out it would result in the most disastrous consequences, and could be considered in no other light than as a public calamity; and that they would take all honorable measures to prevent the passage of an act frought with such permicious con-sequences to the besith, property and business interests of cur citizens; and concluded by calling a meeting of citizens to hight at the Town Hall to take imme-diate action.

of citizers to night at the Town Hall to take immediate action.

The physicians of our place have unanimously given their statements to the effect that the health of this vicinity has slready suffered from this cause, and that the further filling in would greatly jeopardize the health and lives of our citizens.

Little else is talked of, for we had fondly hoped that the anticipated lowering of the walers of Cayaga Like by the State's operations at Jack's Reef would relisve us of the swamp land about our village, when just upon the eve of this great good we are met by the Central monepoly, who, to save driving a few piles once in ten years would endanger the health of the whole con munity.

We shall see how far the generous distribution of fre pares among the Members of the Legislature will avail this monster Corporation, who are fast getting control of the State, in this their last attempted neurpation.

Tompkins.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND COINS.

This is a subject which, of late, has attracted a good deal of attention. The great increase of intercourse, owing to the extension of the railroad and steam navigation systems, brings people of different nations more into contast, and thus the glaring absurdities and perplexing inconveniences of the present modes of ascer-taining value and quantities is more largely felt than perhaps ever before. Legislators and men of science have often turned their attention to the subject-sa attention which has lately been renewed by several scientific bodies, and by several governments and international conventions. With one or two exceptions, the attempts heretofore made to reform weights and measures have not been radical in their character, and such seems to be the case with recent attempts, of which the effort of the Zollverein of Germany duce a coinage for general circulation in the States of their Confederacy is a remarkable example, showing, by the complex and and unestisfactory arrangement proposed, how very troublesome the existing coinage must be in such small States, now traversed by sailways in various directions.

It is now proposed to explain some of the defects of existing systems, and to show what is wanted in a system for general use. One of the most important requisites in the business of common life is a convenent ratio or ratios between the different denominations of the same kind of measure. For instance: 161 feet make 1 pole, and 5j yards make 1 pole; 9 inches make a quarter (of a yard); 311 gallons make 1 barrel; 2,210 sounds make I tun. These are obvious instances of pronvenient ratios. The principle which a derties there and rumerous similar instances, and causes their nconvenience, is simply this: that when we wish to divide any given quantity, the first and simplest, and much the essiest way, is to divide it into two parts, and when further division is needed, each of these halves is again divided into two and so on. Hence, where the ratio between two denominations is any other than Two, or one of its powers-in other words, where any ther than a binary number is so used, this continual bisection of a larger denomination ultimately causes mixed units and fractions of the lesser one. For instance, 3 feet make 1 yard, 12 inches make 1 foot. Now, neither 3 por 12 are binary numbers. Coasequently, as the yard is divided for cloth measure into helves, quarters, eighths, &c. (a strictly binary, and, therefore, natural and convenient division), these divisions produce fractional feet and inches, which, though the legal divisions of the yard, are entirely discarded in practice, in all cases where the yard is the principal measuring unit. The inch has no legal subdivision, and methanics and others who use it much as a meas uring unit, following the same invariable (but often unrecognized) principle have the inch on their rules always divided into eighths and sixteenths, and sometimes into thirty-second paris; but very rarely into twelche and never into teaths for practical purposes, apart from the purposes of computation.

For the facility of calculation, however, a variety of modifications of this principle have obtained to a certain extent, and a complete conformity of weights, measures and coins to such ratios as would give this facility in the greatest degree has been more than once attempted, but never even with tolerable practical success, for want of keeping in view the principle of binary division before laid down. Some remarks on there last-mentioned attempts, their failure, and on a mode of rendering the binary system equal to any other for the purposes of calculation, will be hereafter

FIRE IS TWELFTH STREET. - About 11 o'click last right a fire commed in the rectif, ing establishment of Charles Veneiter, No 251 Twelfile street, causing between \$500 and \$1,000 camege. We were unable to ascertain the origin of the fire or whather the loss is

FIRE IN LA FAYETTE PLACE -Last evening at :15 o'cleck a window curtain to the paylor of Mrs. Largdon's house, corner of La Paye'te place and Astor place, took fire from the gas burger and was destroyed. The loss is stated at \$1,000. No further damage to the premises occurred.

BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER BE-TWEEN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

SIR: Taking a prospective view of the future growth and development of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, say fifty years ahead, when there will be milicus of people crowded on both shores, the present n ode of crossing the East River by ferry boats will not

milicus of people crowded on both shores, the present mode of crossing the East River by ferry boats will not only become totally inadequate to the wants of the community, but, if extended, will, by causing delays and collisions, become the means of seriously impeding the navigation. Whether the East River will event usily be converted into a dock or remain as it is, the obstruction and delay caused by the constant crossing of the boats will be equally objectionable. It is plain that in a few years necessity will demand some other nears of crossing. This new mode must be expeditious and asfe, and must not interfere with the shipping. Steps have been taken to secure a charter from the Leg islature to carry out the deeign.

The plan in its general features proposes a wire enapersion bridge crossing the East River by one single span, at such an elevation as will not impede the navigation. The bridge floor will be continued on each side of the river, descending at a gentle rate and forming a series of large spans which will extend over several squares without touching the roofs of the houses until the high ground is reached on which the approaches will be located. Only so much ground will be permanently occupied between the river and the approaches as will be wanted for the foundations of the towers. The present design is to build two floors above each other, similar to the Niagara bridge. The lower fleor will serve as an ordinary road for all kinds of vehicles and passengers. The upper floor will support two railroad tracks, on which two trains of cars will be kept running back and forth, performing a trip every 8 or 10 minutes. These trains will pass each other in the center of the bridge. They will be connected and prepalled by an endless wise rope, worked by a stationary engine at one end. One thousand passengers may be conveyed every trip with all the ease and comfort that well-constructed, ventilsted and warmed cars will afford. Strangers in the city will be induced to make a trip for the role purpose of enjo

petting up Government lights, observatories, lookouts, &c.

The rate of scent and descent, or the grade of the
bridge, will depend upon the elevation of the river span,
and the iccality of the approaches. I will have remark
that the total aggregate hight of the mainmast of the
clipper ship Red Jacket, one of the largest of its class,
measures 210 feet from the step, which length includes
the topmast, topgallant royal and sky sail. This would
be about 200 feet above the water. In connection with
this subject it is proper to add, that the present tendency is to reduce, rather than to increase, the high of
ship masts. To attain the hight of 200 feet, it is necessary only to go back as far as the Park on the NewYork aide, without resorting to a steeper grade than
thre degrees, or about five feet in a hundred.

I is not intended to superrede the now existing ferries. A large portion of the commercial community,
transacting business near the river on either side, will
continue to patronize them in preference to the bridge.
By the time the bridge can be completed, the intercourse between the two cities will have so much in
creased that not only all the existing ferries may be
supported, but enough will be left to make the bridge
investment one of the best stocks in the country.

JOHN A. ROEBBLING, Civil Engineer.

We learn that the Central Railroad Company are making arrangements to run an Fapress train during the Summer, in connection with the Hudson River Road, from New Fork to Burislo in thitteen hours. The distance is 48d miles, and the train must run about forly miles an hour, exclusive of stop-face and the face of the fa

-We do not believe railroads can afford to carry partengers at the rate of forty miles per hour for any such fare as the Central is permitted by law to charge, nor do we coreider that a safe gait for travel over roads a little the worse for wear and not double-tracked shroughout. We regret that our two great lines of railway do rot agree to make their express time from this city to Buffa'o at least sixteen hours.

A public welcome was given to Dr. Welch, late Representative in Congress from the IVth District of Connecticut, at Norfolk, Litchfield County, on Wednerday, the 18th inst. The Winsted Herald says that "the exercises were participated in by the citizens of Norfolk generally, the bitter feelings of political "rivalry all yielding to the glad and general sentiments "of welcome on the return of an esteemed and valued citizen, neighbor and friend." Dr. Welch was addressed on the occasion by William K. Peck, eeq., who o ngratulated him especially because he had "recently passed unseathed and unharmed through "the fiery ordeal of a corrupt and baseless prose-"cution," while " the defamer and his base coadjutors were driven back to their hiding places covered with shame and confusion." To this address Dr. Welch appropriately responded, and subsequently a supper closed the pre-occedings of the evening.

From an earlier number of the same paper we learn that a number of natives of the IVth District, now resident in New-York, have presented Dr. Welch with a service of plate as a token of approbation for his ser-

THE BREAD QUESTION-How DISCUSSION DEVEL opes Facts -A bread-maker, who signs herself " A Country Cock of Old Washington County," offers the following to her sister coun'ry cock who found difficulty about getting yeast; and she says it is a better receipt than the one we gave in a late number. We print it because several country cooks say they will make good bread if we will give them good

" Yeast -To one large handfull of bops, as much as the hand will clasp, put three quarts of boiling water; boil this down to get the strength of the hops to about one and a half pint Have ready your rye flour in a pan or pot, and strain the lieuter while hot into it; best two commen-sized potatoes, sliced with the hops; add some salt. When this is cool, add a cup of the old yeast, or you can raise the first time with good yeastskee. When this is thoroughly worked and looks light, have ready two small jugs and put it in and cork When you wish to use it take one cup to two quarts of milk, or one-balf to one quart. We divide and put it into two jugs, because it keeps longer than in one, being constantly opered. Use the same receipt for yeast-cakes, with the addition of Indian meal, and you will have as good as can be made. I only soak yesstcakes half as hour, in tepid water, and sponge my bread over night, and knesd it in the morning before breakfast, leaving it to rise, and then mold og it thor oughly a second time and putting it in round tin pans, which I prefer. Is my receipt for yeasts (use more bops than others, but it is enough better to pay for it and I use this kind of yeast the year through and very much prefer it. There onghe to be a hop-vine in every garden in the country; they are easily call

Inhuman Barbarity —We learn that a fixed in human torm, in Byrov, Ogle County, beat a child in that town in a most buttal and shocking meaner. His same is Lyingston; he recently married a widow with two or three childen. On the moreing in quastion, it appears that, at the breakfast table, the child rade some remark, at which he flow into a passion and strock the child. The mother them interfered and told him to desixt, which he did, and apparently was sorry for the set. In the evening he had his wife put the children to bed, and then invited her to go out with him to call upon one of the neighbors. Woils at the neighbor's he made some ex and for leaving, and returned home alone—went to the bed where the child was elesping, aroused it, and a momenced bearing it with his flat hand. Its cries alarmed a Mrs Canterbory, a mean neighbor, who, looking through the window, raw the proprieg. After beating the child with his flat hand notif he became apparently tired he held him up and strack him with his flat in the face and head at least a dozen times and in fact until he became prifectly intensible. He then del correctly washed the breach the neighbor's, where his wife was shaying. On returning home with his wife, and when she discovered the rituation of the child, he appeared to be an chrupiled. It was not until Saturday, when the child was considered in canger, that the neighbor, Mrs. Canterhury, to deshate he say. The man was the superior arrected and held to ball to appear at the next Circuit Court. After these proceedings were over the citizens reized and to k him into the picest, and there gave him such a castigation as he will probably remember to the day of his death.

[Sockford Republican, Sth.

Commissioner to Paris.—The Governor and Council of the State of Maine have appointed Neal Day. INHUMAN BARBARITY - We learn that a fland

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

tent, in the Chair. Reports .- The Broadway Subject .- Ald. Wilson saked leave to present a Minority Report on the subject of re-lieving Broadway, by opening the new avenue through Church and Green streets; but withdrew it by advice of other members, that the other members of the Committee might have time to

The New Post-Office and the Park .- The majority of The New Post-Office and the Park.—The majority of the Special Committee on the subject of offering the lower end of the Park for a Post-Office, reported, recommending a correspond ence with the General Government on the matter; and that the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation be cottained, whether the City had the power to dispose of any portion of the Park. A Minority Report on the same subject held that the Piece of Frond mentioned was not sufficiently large for the purpose, as it would be well to Para, a building of such dimensions as would accommedate the United States Courts and efficies. This report also recommended obtaining an opinion of the Corporation Counsel. The latter was accepted.

Reports Accopted—In favor of paying the Central Park Police for past services. A supert was accepted against the passage of the act now before the Legislature regarding the new City Hall. In favor of entiting away trees in frent of the Park, and making a square for military parades. Refusing to confirm an assessment of 2100 to for removing a promp from the corner of Thirty fourth street and Sevanth avenue. Jamong other extraordinary items, says the Committee, is \$24.65 for "surveyite.")

The Contracts for Cleaning the Streets.—A communication extends from Mr. Shiling in relation to the con-

the corner of Thirty fourth street and Seventh avenue. Among other extraordinary items, says the Committee, is \$2.55 for "surveyige.")

The Contracts for Cleaning the Streets.—A communication was received from Mr. Ebling in relation to the contracts for cleaning the streets. He submits the list of bids made, and \$132.

"By an ordinance passed it is made imperative on the Ibads of Departments to submit all bids to your bouorable body for confirmation, and I hereby submit the several bids to you beging that you will see fit to take immediate action on the same, more especially as the appropriation for 1857 for cleaning streets is not suskient, in my opintor, to warrant me in preceding with the work as heretobury; and slao, in consequence of the impossibility of my obtaining the money to pay off the men employed by the Department to perform the necessary work. In fact, the appropriation for this year was specially appropriated to ray only for the work performed under contract, and I do not think that I can under this provision legally continue to perform the work, unless by a special resolution to that effect from your honorable body. In opening the estimates it rescaped my observation that the securities of Wrn. Ross Reynolds had not compiled with the requirements of the law regulating the form of giving security, by not attaching to their sinature their place of residence. Whether this renders their blue informal will leave to your honorable body to decide. I should have called the attention of the Controller to it at the informal were declared so from the fact of their nor thaving been sworn to before a Judge of a Court of Record. The blds informal were declared so from the fact of their nor thaving been sworn to be fore a Judge of a Court of Record. The blds the lowest contrastors amount in the sagregate, for cleaning the streets is anneaed. Hoping that you will take action at eace on this portion of the bids—viz. cleaning streets—

"10.3 EPH E. EBLING,"

"Commissioner of Streets and Lumps."

The city is divid

Ward. The Wards are the Districts except the Ninet well it it, and the Twenty-first and Twenty-second ogether. The following are the lowest bidders and t	are D
I. Wm. E. Beynolds	10,000
II Wm. R. Reynolds	7,230
III. Wm. R. Reynolds	8 750
IV., Wm. R. Reynolds	8 800
V. Wm. R. Reynolds	7:500
VI. Wm. R. Reynolds	9,250
VII. Peter Morris	9.000
VIIIWm. R. Reynolds	8,750
11X. Wm. R. Reynolds	8,250
X. Thomas H. Ferris	8,950
XI. Peter Morris	10,400
XIII. John Keckbeisen	8,475
XIV., Wm. R. Reynolds	10,500
XVWm. R. Reynolds	7,900
XVI. J. W. Bash	9,840
XVII., Wm. R. Reynolds	13,000
XVIII. Datiel Gailsgher	9,400
	0755000
XIX Daniel Galllegher	8,900
XXII Daulel Gal'agher	9,450
After a discussion, the matter was referred to the	Committ

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in April.

MEETING OF INDEPENDENT TARGET COMPANIES.

The Volunteer Target Companies, who are unw l ling to be used to manufacture political capital for our model Mayor, have held several meatings to protest against Mayer Wood's scheme for uniting the Volun teer Mi itary Companies of this city into a political organization. From one of these meetings the follow-

organization. From one of these meetings the rose ing call was iskued:

PROTEST:—We, the undersigned Captains of Volun teer Compalles in New York Cay, being convinced that politic have been mindled with our common came, and one of the Major-Generals has even made his entire as and one of the Major-Generals has even made his entire as aff of men know or ly in the political world; and being in ourselves resolved in to be partners in any scheme which has political captal for it object, and party advancement for its aim; therefore we resolved that upon the 20th of April, the aculiversary of the battle of Lealington, we, with our companies, will turn out it dependent companies, whose honor will not permit them he made the tools of truckling politicals, to units with us that occasion in a free and harmoniom parade. The und signed will meet on Taureday evening March 28, at 74 o'clost the house of Mr. Onderdonk, corner of Orand and Chinstreets.

Captain Theodore Nichols. Wilson Guard. Captain John McTize. Downes Guard. Captain Cornelius Mullan. Rhoudes Guard. Captain James Moron. Willet Light Gu.

In accordance with this notification, a meeting was held at Onderdonk's Hall last evening, and some fffty companies were represented. Capt. Samuel Jackson of the Peterson Light Guard was unaimously called to preside; Mr. J. Lyona, Secretary. The Chairman explained that this meeting was called to protest against the attempt of certain politicians to obtain cutrol of the independent volunteer military companies of the city. He pointed out the various names on the Staff of one of the Major-Generals, among which figured Aldermen Bully Witson, McCeonell and Adams, Councilmen Hugh O'Brien, William Mulligan, of San Francisco notoriety, Jim Kerrigan, and other well-known boliticians from which he assed that the purpose of the movers in the affair was apparent. It was only to create political capital. He did not see the recessity of Commanders-in-Chief, Generals, Colonels, Majors, &c. A parade independent of politics could be got up without trouble. He did not intend to let people ray of him and his company that "There goes companies were represented. Capt. Samuel Jackson

Majors, &c. A parade independent of politics could be got up without trouble. He did not intend to let people ray of him and his company that "There goes a company whose votes can be bought at election." Councilman Hugh O'Brien came in at this juncture and attempted to create some confusion; but he was promptly put down. The valient Councilman confessed that he knew nothing of military matters; but it appears that he holds the post of Colonel under the other party.

Capi. Moore, of the Tiernay Guards of the Twenty-first Ward, said that his Company was opposed to painting under political officers appointed to positions with high-sounding titles by Mayor Wood. The appointees were generally mgn whose position is society would be anything but creditable to the Volunteer Companies, and men too who had never had any conrection with them. The Colonels should have been elected by the Colonel. This was not cone; but the appointments were made by Mayor Wood and his fiends in a packed mentiog. In view of these facts his Company, and a good many others, would not parade under such officers.

Gurcilman O'Brien—One thing this is certain, you can't all be Collector of the Port; by —, you can't parade with my consent [Lughter].

parace with my consent [Lughter].

The Councilman was called to order, and he was given to understand that that meeting was not to be

Copt. White of the Rigger Guard spoke in terms of condemnation of the political organization, and said that his company would parade under no officers but that his company would parade under no outlers but those of their own choice.

Capit Jackson gave a history of the appointment of Commonest in Chief and his two Beigatier-Generals, from which it appeared that they were appointed by

is the men in secret caucus.

Capt Theodore Edvar moved that the next meeting be fixed upon for the election of a Marshat, the election of a marshat the election of an independent parade.

Councilman O'Brien (steeringly) — Yer won't get der spuif-box, anyhow." The inebriste Councilman

of an independent parade.

Councilman O'Brien (greeringly) — 'Yer won't get der spuff-box, snyhow." The inebriate Councilman than retired, much to the satisfaction of the company.

A Captain remarked that if the other parade was to be o'm ored in it say way.

A number of new companies were serolled and the meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on Moneay night.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

EXPLORATIONS IN NEW-GRANADA.

The regular meeting of this Society was held last evening in the small chapel of the University. After the preliminary business was disposed of, the Rev. T.

Dwight Hurt, the first elergyman who went to California from the United States, read un interesting paper on that Sta'e. The paper was of a somewhat historical as well as geographical character. The characteristics of the same parameter of the paper was of a somewhat historical as well as geographical character. The characteristics of the same parameter of the geoffice of the paper was of a somewhat historical as well as geographical character. The characteristics of the same paper of the same paper on the United States, read un interesting paper on that Sta'e. The paper was of a somewhat historical as well as geographical character. The characteristics of the same paper on the United States, read un interesting paper on that Sta'e. The paper was of a somewhat historical as well as geographical character. The characteristics of the same paper on the United States, read un interesting paper on the united States

the population of the State were graphically described. The discourse was listened to with much interest.

Cept JENYAS C. BATTERSBY of this city, who two scars since went to New-Granada, South America, to explore portions of that region of which but little had been known, detailed in a brief manner the results of bis explerations there. He illustrated the relative situations of the place by means of the black board. Capt. B. evinced the possession of close powers of observation, and much practicability in his time of mind. Though he has been an extensive traveler, he regards the region of New-Greanan as possessing the most marked individualities of characacter. He described the peculiarities of the country in the valleys of the Atrato and Cauce. They were most productive in agricultural and mineral wealth from which the commerce of the world was east off because the valley was landlocked by the ranges of high mountains and because enterprise had not cought to make the River Atrato available for commerce. Having thoroughly explored the country, Capt. Batte shy had discovered that by the opening of a mule road from Anticquia to the river Atrato, a distance of eight miles, the circuitous route by the way of the rivers Magdalena and Naré could be avoided, and 600 miles and from ten to fifteen days raved in the communication between the Caribbean Sea and the Valley of the Cauca.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to the two speakers. been known, detailed in a brief manner the results of

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE HARLEN RAILROAD .- Yes terday the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Measure. Moneghan, Adams, McSpedon, Drake and Valentine, by invitation of the Harlem Railroad Company, paid a visit to Control Morrisania, to view the new works of the Company in course of erection at that place, consisting of a machine-shep and locomotive depot. The Committee left the City Hali at 12 o'clock, noon, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, Superintendent of the road, and pro-ceeded to the Twenty-sixth-street, depot, where a special train was in waiting. Here they were joined by the Acting President, Mr. Edwards; the Treasurer, Mr. Whitehead, and Mesers. Bailey, Haight, Brooks and Fales, Directors, with several gentlemen of the Press. The company were conducted to the size of the building about to be erected at the north-cast corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue by the New-Haven Railroad Company. It is to be three stories high, and will extend through to Madison avenue. The lower portion of the block will be occupied by the Harlem Railroad Company. The present machine stop and becomotive depot at the corper of Thirty-eighth street and Fourth avenue where next visited, also the milk depot directly opposite were from 70,000 to 80,000 querts of milk are daily received and sold to the various draymen of the city by the "jobbers." The new building on Forty-eighth street, intended for the new milk depot, was not visited. It is about 200 feet long, and about 60 feet wide, adjeining which it is intended to erect a small enginehouse for the use of locomotives coming in at night.
The company then got into a new and boantiful car, and started for Morrisaria under the charge of J. D. Burton, conductor. The company arrived at the new depot at 2 o'clock, where they enjoyed a walk over the grounds. The new machine shops and locomotive depot are to be 380 feet long and 60 feet wide on either end, and 100 feet deep through the center. It is to be built of red brick, fine-faced, with a foundation of four feet in width, and will be two stories high. In the center will be the locomotive depot, and on each side of the building will be the machine-shops. Adjoining this, on the north side, is being erected a frame building, 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, which will ba used as a car manufactory, and in the rear will be a email apartment for the painting process.

After the inspection, with which all seemed taken

pleased, the company acjourned to the cars and proceeded to White Plains, where they parto a of a most bountiful repast, furnished by the Discours. After doing justice to it, they returned to the cars, much pleased with their excursion.

Runaway Slaves Caught—Suicide.—The particulars of one of the most unaccountable raikides have just come to our knowledge. Two servants of Mr. Jores proprietor of Union Hall, in this city—one a yellow man named Levi, and the other black, named Allen—ran away on Sunday night last. It appears that hey intended to get en the night train for Chattanooga, but arrived a moment too lake. They took the track on foot, and proceeding a few miles, secreted themrelves until Monday night in a thicket. They then appeared at Antioch, when the night train came along, and the yellow man purchased tickets for himself and servant for Chattanooga. The trick was not detected—Levi passed as a white map, and took his supper at the same table with the other passengers, ordering food for his servant at a side table. The attention of Mr. Char es Fox, merchant of this city, who was on board, on his way to New-York, was attracted to Levi, and after a little scrutiny, he recognized him, hrugh disguised in a fine suit of clothes. Mr. Fox on Tresday morring, before reaching Chattanooga, questioned Levi, and becoming satisfied that he was running away, collared him and intimated that he was a pisoner. Levi was wrapped in a blunket, and he managed to draw a pistol from his breast without the movement being noticed, and turning the muzzle upon his absence. Mr. Eox and RUNAWAY SLAVES CAUGHT-SUICIDE. - The partieother persengers fied in an opposite sirection, under the impression that he was firing at them, and when they turned back he had drawn a bowis-knife and cut his throat, and was a consect. [Nasbville Banner, March 19.

his throat, and was a corpect.

A FREE of fire Man in Slavery.—We have just before of a choumatance which portrays the beauty of Siavery, and sfords a caution to all Northern people to beware bow they enter a Slave State. In December last, a company of strolling play actors visited Cattaraugus County, in this State, and entertained the people of that locality by performing in the various villages that are growing up there. Among other places they visited Linden, where resides a family named Barnhart, who were among the early cettlers, and are Mohawk Dutch. This smily had a non who was not celebrated for the delicate whiteness of his complexion, but who had acquired a knowledge of the violin, which was a source of great estifaction to himself and his friends. When the play actors came to Linden, young Barnhart visited them, and toek with him his violin to show what he could do in the wry of music, which is akin to the drama. He played, was admired by the actors, and after some negotiation was hired to travel with the company and grace their orchestra. They went into Penrsylvania, and the term of the engagement of Barnhart expired, when he was necengaged for a short time. They then went hato Maryland, and so on into Virginia. Since then, until some three weeks since, nothing had been heard of the young and inexperienced fideler. The first intelligence of him was that the play actors, when they got into the interior of Virginia, sold him into Slavery, where he is now held in bendage under that sale. This could scarcely be credited at first, but enough has since been learned to induce belief on the part of the father of Barnhart that it is even so, and when our informant left Lindes, a few weeks since, the old gentleman was making his errorgements to follow his son and extricate him from his servitude. Soci is Slavery. [Buffalo Express.] Manslaughter by an American Photographen

Manslaughter by an American Photographer.

A singular case of manslaughter is reported in The Landon Morning Star of March 3, substantially as sollows: It appears that a woman ramed Eliza Bunn, 40 years of age, in company with another woman, called at the rooms of Alexander Hemmet Clark, an American Photographic artist, to have a little boy's likeness taken. After it was finished some words ensued respecting the payment of the cash. Cark ordered the woman to leave the room, which they declined to do without the portrait, when a regular fight ensued between them. Cark at the time had sentill hammer in his right hand, and while deceased was struggling with him he struck her with it upon the head. He was first arrested for the assault merely, for which he was fined twenty stillings and casts, but it afferwards appeared that the wound with the hammer had fractured the skull of the woman, of which wound she clad in a day or two. Clark was then arrested on the charge of manslaughter.

An offer to President Purces — A correspondent

AN OFFER TO PRESIDENT PIERCE -A correspondent